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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,024	06/26/2001	Guolin Cai	00-432-A	1826

7590 08/25/2003

Steven J. Sarussi  
McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff  
32nd Floor  
300 S. Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606

EXAMINER

ROBINSON, BINTA M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1625

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/892,024	CAI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Binta M. Robinson	1625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ .
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1, 9, 11-12, 15-16, 18,-19, 27-28, 33, 61-66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1, 9, 11-12, 15-16, 18,-19, 27-28, 33, 61-66 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_ .
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                              | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### **Detailed Action**

The 112, first paragraph rejections of claims 14, 30-32, 34, 37, 40, 45-51, 54-60, 67-82 are rendered moot in light of applicant's amendment filed 6/11/03 canceling these claims. Part A of the 112, second paragraph rejection of claims 67-70, is rendered moot in light of applicant's amendment filed 6/11/03 and the objection to claim 82 is rendered moot in light of applicant's cancellation of this claim in amendment filed 6/11/03.

#### **(old rejections)**

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 9, 11-12, 15-16, 18,-19, 27-28, 33, 61-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

A. In claim 1, lines 10-11, page 3 and all other occurrences throughout the claims, "is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more R3" is indefinite because there is no upper limit.

B. In claim 1, lines 12-13, page 3 and all other occurrences throughout the, "is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more R4" is indefinite because there is no upper limit.

#### **(modified rejection)**

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact

terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 9, 11-12, 15-16, 18,-19, 27-28, 33, 61-66, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, does not reasonably provide enablement for the radicals Q equal to pyridinyl optionally substituted with one or more of R4, W is aryl substituted with one or more R3, in claims 74-80,

The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The claims as recited are broader than the scope of enablement. The specification lacks direction or guidance for placing all of the alleged products in the possession of the public without inviting more than routine experimentation. The applicant is referred to *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988) which includes the incorporation of the 8 factors recited in Ex parte Foreman 230 USPQ 546 (Bd. Of App. And Inter 1986).

There are many factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is "undue". These factors include 1)the breadth of the claims, 2) the nature of the invention, 3) the state of the prior art, 4) the level of one of ordinary skill, 5) the level of predictability in the art 6) the amount of direction provided by the inventor 7) the existence of working examples, and 8) the quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure. In

re Wands, 858 F. 2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

In terms of factor 3 and 5, the state of the art and the level of predictability in the art cannot be predicted with any certainty beyond what specific test compounds /compositions and/or additional therapeutic agents should be used and are likely to provide productive results beyond those therapeutic compounds/compositions and/or additional therapeutic agents taught in the specification.

In terms of factors 4 and 6, the inventor provides no guidance beyond the therapeutic compound/compositions and/or therapeutic agents as taught in the specification as previously mentioned. As a result one of ordinary skill in the art could not predict what other types of therapeutic compounds/compositions and/or additional therapeutic agents, other than those taught in the specification; and with regards to the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> wands factor, while the existence of working examples are limited to the aforementioned compounds/compositions as taught in the specification, an indeterminate quantity of experimentation would be necessary to determine all potential therapeutic compounds/compositions' effects on signal-transducing activity of GABAa receptors .

In terms of the 8<sup>th</sup> Wands factors, undue experimentation would be required to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure due to the breadth of the claims, the level of predictability in the art of the invention, and the poor amount of direction provided by the inventor. Taking the above factors into consideration, it is not seen where the instant claim is enabled by the instant application.

Claim(s) 62-66 in part are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention. A method for demonstrating the presence of GABAa receptors in cell or tissue samples is a mechanism not a disease being treated. The disease being treated by this inhibition is not stated. The specification must contain one practical utility in currently available form. The inhibition of an enzyme must be related to a disease that needs to be improved and this disease needs to be recited. There is no reasonable assurance that these compounds will have all of the alleged properties or have the applicants supplied the supporting data. The applicant is referred to *In re Fouche* 169 USPQ 429 CCPA, 1971, MPEP 716.02 B. The applicant is referred to *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988) which includes the incorporation of the 8 factors recited in *Ex parte Foreman* 230 USPQ 546 (Bd. Of App. And Int'l 1986).

**(new rejection)**

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, does not reasonably provide enablement for the method of treating all of

the various diseases, many of which are unrelated. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The claims as recited are broader than the scope of enablement.

The applicant is referred to *In re Wands*, 858 f.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988) which includes the incorporation of the 8 factors recited in Ex parte Foreman 230 USPQ 546 (Bd. Of App. And Inter 1986).

There are many factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is "undue". These factors include 1)the breadth of the claims, 2) the nature of the invention, 3) the state of the prior art, 4) the level of one of ordinary skill, 5) the level of predictability in the art 6) the amount of direction provided by the inventor 7) the existence of working examples, and 8) the quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure. *In re Wands*, 858 F. 2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

In terms of factor 3 and 5, the state of the art and the level of predictability in the art cannot be predicted with any certainty beyond what specific test compounds /compositions and/or additional therapeutic agents should be used and are likely to provide productive results beyond those therapeutic compounds/compositions and/or additional therapeutic agents taught in the specification.

In terms of factors 4 and 6, the inventor provides no guidance beyond the therapeutic compound/compositions and/or therapeutic agents as taught in the specification as previously mentioned. As a result one of ordinary skill in the art could not predict what other types of therapeutic compounds/compositions and/or additional therapeutic agents, other than those taught in the specification; and with regards to the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Wands factor, while the existence of working examples are limited to the aforementioned compounds/compositions as taught in the specification, an indeterminate quantity of experimentation would be necessary to determine all potential therapeutic compounds/compositions' effects on signal-transducing activity of GABAa receptors .

In terms of the 8<sup>th</sup> Wands factors, undue experimentation would be required to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure due to the breadth of the claims, the level of predictability in the art of the invention, and the poor amount of direction provided by the inventor. Taking the above factors into consideration, it is not seen where the instant claim is enabled by the instant application.

Claim(s) 62-66 in part are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention. A method for demonstrating the presence of GABAa receptors in cell or tissue samples is a mechanism not a disease being treated. The disease being treated by this inhibition is not stated. The

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specification must contain one practical utility in currently available form. The inhibition of an enzyme must be related to a disease that needs to be improved and this disease needs to be recited. There is no reasonable assurance that these compounds will have all of the alleged properties or have the applicants supplied the supporting data. The applicant is referred to *In re Fouche* 169 USPQ 429 CCPA, 1971, MPEP 716.02 B. The applicant is referred to *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988) which includes the incorporation of the 8 factors recited in *Ex parte Foreman* 230 USPQ 546 (Bd. Of App. And Int'l 1986).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Binta M. Robinson whose telephone number is (703) 306-5437. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30-6:00).

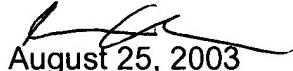
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alan Rotman can be reached on (703)308-4698. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)308-7922 for regular communications and (703)308-7922 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0193.



ALAN L. ROTMAN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600

Binta Robinson

  
August 25, 2003